

THE COLUMBIAN CALL

VOL. I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 15, 1896.

NUMBER 13

RENOMINATED

A Columbian Law Graduate Honored.

HE IS AGAIN MADE THE STANDARD BEARER BY THE REPUBLICANS OF CHICAGO'S NORTH SIDE.

An Interesting Sketch of Representative Cooke—His Early Washington Life—Connection With Columbian—Association With Major Bean—His Money Views.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CALL.]

CHICAGO, FEB. 11, '96—In Turner Hall, on North Side, the Republican Convention renominated Representative Edward D. Cooke by acclamation as their candidate in the Sixth district for representative in the Fifty-Fifth Congress. The presentment of the Representative's name was the signal for tremendous cheering and applause. The chairman read a characteristic letter from Congressman Cooke in which he stated that owing to his duties in the House, he was unable to be present but that his heart was with the gathering. He reiterated his well known financial views and his pronounced opinions were cheered to the echo. His election by an easy majority is conceded. D. U. C.



REPRESENTATIVE COOKE, AS A COLUMBIAN LAW STUDENT.

Right in front of the speakers seat in the House of Representatives is a small circular space. Some of the

profane have referred to it as the bull pen, and sometimes, when members want to literally "come out in the open" they seek this unoccupied place, and laud their party and abuse the opposition to their hearts content. The rows of seats that form the boundary line to this fighting space are considered very desirable ones in many respects. Whenever the House engages in wordy war the combatants are inclined to drift towards this open space, the supposition being that the promptings of the old savage nature to "get together" causes the disputants to seek this spot. The seats of the boundary line are coveted by many of the members. For one thing you can always hear what is going on, while seated in them, and

up their minds, but once made up they are "sot." When they come to the conclusion that a man will do to go to congress, they keep right on believing it, and that is the reason that was occasion for the telegraphic report of Mr. Cooke's renomination, that begins this article. They first thought they would try him in the statesmen business, so they sent him to the state legislature, and told him to do the best he could. In a short time a bill was introduced that put a license on every saloon in Illinois that amounted to \$500 a year. Mr. Cooke has a good many breweries in his district, as many, perhaps as any other district in the country, and some of the lower grade fellows, who believe that a great crime is commit-



HON. EDWARD D. COOKE.

they are always the center of the fight when the members leave their places and struggle toward the front. In the present House, two of those seats are occupied by graduates of the Columbian Law School, in the persons of Hon. John B. Corliss, of Michigan, and Hon. Edward D. Cooke, of Chicago.

There are several reasons advanced why Representative Cooke broke in to congress. First of all he is a courageous man and that portion of the Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic and Swedish races that occupy the north side of Chicago rather like that element in a man who is to help make the laws for them. The Germans in many respects are an exceptionally honest people. They are slow about making

ted when a tax is put upon malt products, not the fellows who think, but the others, immediately raised a cry that Cooke was a narrow minded crank, who ought to be burned in effigy. And some one telegraphed the young lawyer at Springfield what these fellows were talking of doing. When he got the message he sat down, fired a fresh cigar and wired back:

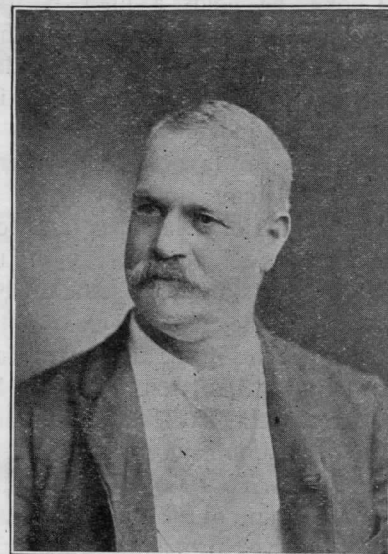
"Good. Tell them to go ahead, and if they lack money for fuel draw on me."

They didn't burn him.

In the fall of 1894 the people of the Sixth congressional district, of the Republican persuasion, began to look about for a candidate that could beat the Democratic candidate. In

the redistricting of the state the district had been cut out to be democratic for twenty years to come. After plenty of consultation the young man who had had the courage to vote his convictions at Springfield was selected as the proper man to carry the banner. He protested, declared his business interests would not allow it, but they over ruled him, and he finally said that if he could have the united support of the two leading Republican dailies, *The Tribune* and the *Inter-Ocean* he would make the race. As a result he came sweeping into the Fifty Fourth House with 2000 majority behind him.

When the new congressman came to Washington, he was but returning to scenes and places already familiar to his eye. He first knew the capital in 1869, when he came on from Dubuque, Iowa, to serve as confidential clerk to Judge D. N. Cooley, who had been made Commissioner of Indian Affairs, when Senator Harlan was appointed Secretary of Interior. He had studied law some and still kept up the work. He stayed here some time and then returned to Dubuque and became teller in the First National Bank, Judge Cooley and Mr. Eighmey of the law firm of Cooley & Eighmey having purchased stock, Mr. Eighmey afterwards becoming president. He held this position until 1872 when he again came back to Washington, and took up his law work at Columbian Law



MAJOR HENRY D. BEAM.

School. His previous reading had had so qualified him that he was able to take the junior and senior courses in one year, getting his degree in the spring of '73.

While here he had made the ac-

quaintance of Major Henry D. Beam, and they determined to form a law partnership together. This could not be done at once so the young graduate located in Chicago, entering the law office of Judge Corydon Beckwith, then the general solicitor of the Chicago & Alton R. R., and lately judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois. He was a big, brainy lawyer, a warm friend of Chief Justice Fuller, and at the time senior member of the firm of Beckwith, Ayer & Kales. Mr. Ayer is now general solicitor of the Illinois Central R. R., and Mr. Kales prior to his death had a reputation for real estate law unexcelled in the state. He remained with these gentlemen until Major Beam came on from Washington in January 1877, and the law firm of Beam & Cooke was formed.

Henry D. Beam was also a Columbian graduate, having finished with the law class of 1867. He came of German extraction and was born at Paterson, New Jersey. He had served in the civil war with marked ability, having gone out with the Seventy Second Infantry Volunteers, known as the "First Board of Trade" regiment. He distinguished himself on several occasions for gallantry in action and at the conclusion of hostilities was assistant adjutant general on the staff of General Howard. for a time after leaving the army he was chief clerk of the Freedman's Bureau, and always manifested a sincere interest in the efforts of the colored race to better their condition. After completing his law work at Columbian he lectured for a time at Howard University, and in addition was assistant District attorney and also attorney for the Board of Health. As the senior member of Beam & Cooke, he holds a high position among the legal fraternity of Chicago, and was last year a candidate before the Republican convention for circuit judge. In the fight he withdrew in favor of his friend, present circuit judge, Charles G. Neely. Major Beam has practiced with considerable success in the higher courts, attaining some celebrity before the Supreme Court of the United States in the important case of Farley vs. Kittson and Hill, his associate being ex-Senator Edmunds, the opposition being represented by ex-Senator Evarts of New York and Judge Young of St. Paul. It speaks well for the partnership when it is stated that he and Congressman Cooke have been successfully associated together for more than twenty years.

Major Beam while at law school bore a high reputation as a student,

it having been said of him that he passed an almost perfect examination, and that his record in the quiz was A 1. Representative Cooke was also a hard student, and when he stood for his degree passed an examination that was a credit to the several years of preparation that preceded it. He took the District examination successfully and entered the profession well grounded in the principles.

He was more or less connected with Chicago politics ever since his location there, and is especially familiar with the region known as the "North Side." Since he has been a member of the Fifty Fourth House he has been a careful student of congressional life, and will undoubtedly, now that he is sure of his ground, take an active part in the deliberations of the Fifty Fifth, as his election is assured. It may be interesting to the girls to know that he is not married, and one has but to talk with him a few minutes to come to the conclusion that he has all the elements that go to make a good family man; that is if common sense, a strong mind and a keen sense of humor are useful in married life. There is plenty of individuality to the man, and he has a little circular right hand gesture when he grows emphatic that is distinctively his own. Representative Cooke is a man of convictions and with the moral courage to express them. At the present time a good many men are shy about talking finance. They are not at all sure which way the cat is going to jump, and they argue that it is better to say nothing, than to voice opinions and they have the country go against you. But the representative of the Sixth Illinois district isn't built that way. He holds certain views on the subject of money that he is not at all diffident in expressing. To the question "Do you favor free coinage of silver?" he replied.

"No. Not as matters stand now. Free coinage of silver means nothing but ruin to our credit and finances, unless the new coin can be kept on parity of value, dollar for dollar, with our gold dollars. Under the present law the silver dollars are a full legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. To allow unlimited coinage of silver, with or without the repeal of that legal tender provision, would drive all our gold out of the country, or out of the treasury, bringing, in either case, disaster to business and credit. About all of the dollars now coined from silver the govern-

ment bought, as bullion, away below 100 cents on the dollars as coined. Free silver would mean that the government should coin all the silver bullion brought to our mint, without reference to its bullion value, thereupon returning the silver dollars: weight for weight, to his owners of the bullion. Would such silver coinage, free and unlimited, made without reference to the market price of silver bullion, result in our silver dollars being accepted as equal in value to our gold dollars? Clearly not. The parity value would be wanting. Why? Because gold would command a premium over paper or silver money at once; foreign creditors holding our stocks, bonds, etc., would prefer our gold to our silver, and would sell our securities and draw off our gold. Why? Because in foreign countries, where our indebtedness is largely held (possibly \$5,000,000,000 all told), the gold standard prevails, just as it does with us, and silver is not coined free any more, as it was in Germany and the Latin union, and with us up to 1873. Those countries prefer gold to silver, and could get it from us until our gold would be largely drawn down and out, and we should be brought to a silver basis."

"I believe in bimetallism. The changes in the laws of Germany and the Latin union, as well as the changes in our own laws, as to the coinage of silver, made in 1873 and '74, were, in my opinion, gigantic mistakes. Why? Because they placed the finances of the world upon a gold basis, placed the paper and promissory money and debts of the world, and all its vast business accountings, upon one half the foundation it formerly had to rest upon. Silver and gold together formerly held up the world's system of finance. Now gold, nearly alone we might say, supports the weight. Gold is the primary or redemption money. Silver is not." And on this platform the sturdy voters of Chicago's "North Side" have said he must come back to congress.

Have You Voted?

The following vote will appear in every issue of the paper until the last week of March. Cut it out and deposit it:

.....189
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110 Liberty Street, New York:

I vote that the \$1500 Lathe you propose giving March 1st, 1896, to the Technical or Mechanical School receiving the greatest number of votes be given to the Corcoran Scientific School of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C.

Full name

Address

EVOLUTION.

FROM BOTH SIDES OF THE
FENCE—YOU PAY YOUR
MONEY AND TAKE
YOUR CHOICE.

Dr. Carr and Dean Shute Get To-
gether in Controversy But
Not in Conclusions.

Dr. Carr, Professor of Physiology in the medical department, recently lectured on the subject of Evolution, taking the ground that he did not believe in it because it was not proven. He divided his arguments into six heads, the following being extracts from the same:

1st. Series of animals. "We have a series of animals from the lowest up to the highest orders, in which you can trace a very close resemblance in the structure, and can go from a single cell organism to a high complex one like man, by gradual degrees, showing that we have a series of creations all one after another, like the links in a chain. But that is no proof that one comes from the other. It is only a proof that all living animals are made on the same plan. This plan has been modified in different species and orders of animals to cover existing conditions, but it does not offer any proof, of course, that one came from the other. It is simply a matter of inference."

2nd. Embryology. "We find that the higher order of animals have developed from a single cell, and that they pass through various stages of this chain or series of animals from the lowest to the highest. But I think the same answer can be given to that. Having the embryo come through these different stages simply shows a certain plan for development of animals, and it is the same plan as given above."

3rd. Useless Organs. "They say (speaking of the Evolutionists) that hernia is caused by assuming the upright position; and the vermiform appendix is said to be the remnant of an organ in animals which is of use for storage of nuts, or food, and that it has degenerated in man. But it is a strange thing that the vermiform appendix would have gotten from a bag as big as your head to its present size and that hernias still exist, when hernias were described by some of the old Egyptians nearly 4,000 years ago. These useless organs are being utilized. Every now and then we find out a use for some organ which has been put in that category. The spleen was one of these for a long time. We now believe it to be a blood-forming organ. We may

find use for the vermiform appendix, and we may find out after while that hernias are not altogether due to the erect posture."

4th. Change in varieties. "We are constantly seeing new varieties springing up in the same species, but no change from one species to another since the world began. You notice they have never made anything out of a pigeon but a pigeon. By cultivating the original rock pigeon various varieties of fan tails, carrier pigeons, etc., can be gotten, but they have not changed it into a chicken, or developed it into any other species or other animal. And just as soon as we stop the cultivating, they go back to the original type.

5th. Atavism. "Harrison Allen who is considered one of the greatest anatomists in the United States had a very interesting brief in the *"Medical News,"* recently in which he took the ground that nearly all of these so-called cases of atavism were not cases of reversion to any ancestral type, but simply instances of malformation, just as the monstrosities are."

6th. Geology. "This is the strongest evidence that there is, but there is some doubt to be thrown on it, from the fact that while geologists claim to be able to tell the age of rocks, we have proofs coming up every day showing that they are incapable of doing so. Just one instance—A skull was found on the Mississippi river sometime ago and put down as ancient, and many valuable scientific deductions were put forth. So much so, that some went out there to dig and find more, and just underneath where this skull was found they found a modern flat-bottomed skiff of the Mississippi. Practically the same thing happened with the Calveras Co., California, skull, and the Neanderthal and Enges skull which Huxley made so much fuss over. He was finally compelled to admit that there was nothing to show that it was different from the skull of the common living man on the street today."

Dr. Shute, Dean of the faculty and lecturer on Anatomy, who is looked upon by the students as the recognized exponent of Evolution, was informed of the foregoing. That gentleman buckled on his Evolutionary armor and delivered a speech in favor of the theory on Monday night of last week.

Dr. Shute stated that he deplored the fact that Dr. Carr had been deflecting the students' minds into unorthodox views on the subject of evolution. He said that the subject was such a vast one, and the lines of evidence converged from so many but extensive fields, that he could not re-

fer to but a few of the leading facts. Continuing, he said: "Geology is the most important of these lines of evidence, for its conditions furnish the foundation of the others. Geologists, in estimating the age of rocks, have only obtained ability to give approximation. If some of them, at times, have made errors in this respect and have attached undue importance to some of their "finds," this does not invalidate the value. As you study the fossils of the different strata of rocks, passing from the older to the newer formation, you observe that the structures become higher and more specialized.

"The fact that you have a series of animals on the globe, divisible into groups, sub-groups, etc., capable of being so arranged as to resemble a genealogical tree, is highly suggestive of interest with modification. To say that this grouping of the animals of the world, is on account of their being "made on the same plan" is neither explanatory of the phenomena of biology nor literally correct vertebrate animals are built on a very different plan from the invertebrate ones.

"Embryology, to my mind, furnishes one of the overwhelming arguments in favor of the development theory. If such a highly complex and marvelous structure as man can be developed in ten lunar months from a little speck of living jelly that cannot be seen with the naked eye; why could not one species be developed from another in the course of millions of years? The former impresses me as being a much more wonderful fact than the latter in regard to variations within a species, a fact which all acknowledge. It was stated that no one had been able to change a pigeon into a chicken, of course not. But the *rock pigeon* by artificial selection has been changed into the pouter; and the difference between these two pigeons are so great that if they had been found in nature, they would not only have been placed in different *species* but even in distinct *genera*.

"As to Atavism in the progeny of the pouter or fan-tail, etc., no one doubts that it is explained by the fact of the descent of these pigeons from the rock-pigeon; why should not atavism in man, then, point to his descent from more primitive, simian ancestors? "What is sauce for goose certainly ought to be sauce for the gander."

It is often asserted that if the varieties of animals, produced by artificial selection, were set free to be wild in nature; they would revert to the original condition of their

ancestors; even if such were the case, there would be nothing surprising in the fact, for it is fundamental law of evolution that change of environment produces change in the organisms. If the environment of domesticated animals should be changed to that of the wild ancestors of these animals, what could be more natural than to suppose that these domesticated animals would approximate gradually to the types of the wild ancestors? But it is found really that such complete reversion does not take place, for the reasons, probably, that exactly similar environments cannot be reproduced; and also, organisms having once travelled along certain lines cannot completely retrace their developmental steps. The wild horses of South America and Asia Minor, which are the descendants of domesticated animals, are neither like one another nor like the wild ancestors of domesticated animals."

Dr. Carr had stated that "we are constantly seeing new varieties springing up in the same species, but no change from one species to another since the world began."

In reply to this Dr. Shute said: "No one has ever *seen* new varieties springing up in species, except under the process of artificial selection under domestication. Anti-evolutionists as well as evolutionists acknowledge that *varieties* originate in species in nature; but this knowledge of varieties being produced in nature is a matter of *scientific induction* and not of observation. If scientific induction teaches us that varieties (changes) occur in a group called a species; this same scientific induction teaches us that changes occur in a group called genus; in other words that species change.

The evidence for the one is as clear as that for the other; especially when it is borne in mind that under domestication not only can changes be made that are specific, but even *generic*."

Finally, Dr. Shute granted that the theory of evolution was not proven in the sense that it was capable of mathematical demonstration; but he stated that the theory was based on the strongest possible circumstantial evidence. In behalf of this great theory he concluded as follows:

"It is permeating and profoundly modifying every department of human knowledge, many lines

of evidence are converging from many different directions, all tending to the same interesting conclusion, viz., that evolution is one of the greatest truths of modern times."

Dr. Carr lectured directly after the above had been delivered, and to which he had listened with interest. The Lecturer on Physiology stated that he had obtained the facts which Dr. Shute had refuted, from the book of an evolutionist, and made some amusing reference to the evolutionists not being decided in their own camp. He closed his remarks on the subject by stating that "as we both say it is not proven, we must agree."

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The Columbian Call.

A WEEKLY COLLEGE PAPER PUBLISHED BY
THE STUDENTS OF THE COLUMBIAN
UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Issued Every Week from Nov. 1 to
June 1, inclusive.

Entered at the Post Office, Washington, D.
C., as second class matter.

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supply extra copies of THE CALL.

All literary matter intended for publication
and subscriptions should be addressed to THE
CALL, Columbian University, Washington, D. C.
For advertising rates and all matter pertain-
ing to advertisements address the

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,

412, 414 and 416 Central Power Station,
Washington, D. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1896.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN M. HARLAN,

Associate Justice of the Supreme
Court.

Again we would appeal to Call subscribers
for some ready cash. We have newspaper
bills to meet the 17th of this month. Your dol-
lar, if you have not paid, would assist in mak-
ing it an easy task to meet these obligations.
The Call does not desire to make personal re-
quests to secure money, and would appre-
ciate it, if on reading this, and you are de-
linquent, you would send the little amount
to the Call office. You can't publish a paper
on jokes and promises.

The suggestion recently made in
the CALL that a general commence-
ment of the different schools would
be a reform that would be of great
benefit to all concerned, seems to be
creating plenty of talk, pro and con.
It would seem, though, that the drift
is in favor of the idea. In order to
get at the actual feeling the CALL
would suggest that the various soci-
eties and classes of the University
take action on the proposition, and
send the results to the CALL for pub-
lication. Let a vote be taken.

THE BANQUET BOARD

WAS THE CENTER OF AT-
TRACTION FOR THE POST
GRADUATES ON THE
6TH INSTANT.

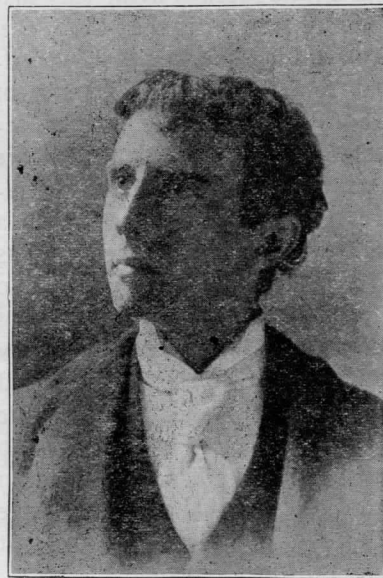
A Page About Page's Effort to
Tickle the Palate—H. W. Van
Dyke Writes a Brilliant
Description of the
Occasion.

Their most recent event of note
was the Post Graduates' midwinter
banquet on the evening of Thursday
last. This merry happening ex-
clusively under the auspices of
Messrs Gatley and Page, the former
providing the auspices and the latter
the dinner. And, right here, we feel
impelled to pause and say a word in
praise of Mr. Gatley's able manage-
ment of the affair as chairman of the
executive committee. His success,
with the resources at his command,
was most flattering and will stand
as a guarantee that class banquets
are not by any means such impossible
functions, which idea seems to have
largely prevailed heretofore. We
are sorry, however, to be unable to
to guarantee to future executive
committees such an able chairman.

Mr. Page's good cheer was pro-
longed through seven elaborate
courses, served in the sumptuous
banquet hall of his well known
hostelry, and in a style not surpassed
by several of the great alumni gather-
ings held there during the same week.
As the writer surveyed the long table
and studied the faces of the forty or
more enthusiastic class-mates, a large
majority of whom had been together
during the three years, he was grati-
fied and proud in the thought that
he was one of them. He did not, as
might have been expected on
such an occasion, speculate on the
possibility of the future success and
greatness of the young lawyers, for
such a future is unquestionably as-
sured. He rather looked back upon
the many scenes in their careers and
was entertained with memories of
debates, elections and quiz-class en-
tanglements which have given them
records to be proud of. Hazleton,
whose "Edgar Allen Poe" delighted
Washington theater-goers in the fall,
and met with such distinguished
success all over the country supported
by Creston Clark and Adelaide
Prince; Keen, the president of '95's
class, who has always been so care-
ful of the class's interests; Under-

wood, who needs no introduction to
the readers of the CALL; Clark whose
examinations made him a close com-
petitor for the Britton prize; Dalrymple, an executive committee
man whose geniality and large ac-
quaintance in the class has made him
one of the most popular member,
Cortelyou, who though a new in the
class, partakes largely of the general
esteem and respect. Cockrell, the
son of the Missouri Senator, who
captained the foot ball team and was
the most begruaded man at the
table; and many others whose names
will at once and at all times excite
favorable comment, sat back in their
chairs and inspired one with much
of that awe which possessed Tom
Brown when a fag at Rugby.

When the diners pushed back their
chairs and cigars were lighted, the
class president, Mr. Henry Clay
Evans, arose to assume the role of
toast master: and herein lies one of
the secrets of the evening's success.
His toasts were not only judiciously
chosen and of a proper legal tone,
but were assigned with many happy
personalities and with that easy grace
that at once stamped him as one decid-
edly of the world. Most fortunately
for the high standard of the responses
the first was from Mr. George Hazle-
ton who more than fulfilled the ex-
pectations which his reputation as a
playwright, actor and genial young



MR. G. C. HAZELTON.

attorney clearly warrent. He ad-
dressed himself to "The Comedy of
Law," and thereby demonstrtated a
spirit as debonair as dauntless. One
must indeed be successful to find
mirth in the law at first, and we trust
that this talented young lawyer may
continue to realize to himself the
many bright wishes and prophecies
he tendered his assembled class-mates
as his speech progressed. After the
earnest applause had subsided. Mr.
Carter B. Keen arose to tell of his
experiences before "The Moot Court,"

an institution
of vital inter-
est to all pres-
ent, and, like
all vital inci-
dents in our
lives, of awe
inspiring
mien. The
speaker, how-
ever, appreci-
ating the spirit

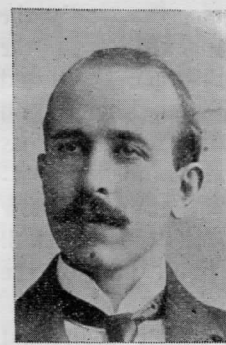


MR. CARTER B. KEEN

of the evening, endeavored to lift
the pall overhanging the dread
tribunal and was successful. He
carried his hearers through a case at
law when he was associated with
Mr. Nye, the popular vice president
of the P. G.'s, and was accorded
marked attention, there being a strong
desire to absorb instruction. His
generosity in conceding all success
to his associate was the admiration
of all, and finally brought Mr. Nye
to his feet in modest protest.

Mr. George Mills was next called
upon to toast "The Administration,"
and must have been the envy of
New York World and others whose
highest aim is to roast our Chief Ex-
ecutive. The masterly manner in
which the integrity of the adminis-
tration was preserved through the
maelstrom of finance, tariff and for-
eign intercourse was most creditable,
and we feel well pleased that one of
our number should stand in such in-
timate relation to one in the Cabinet.

In spite of the calm which tradi-
tion associates with banquets, a po-
litical storm became imminent. Pol-
itics are bound to crop out in any
gathering and Mr. Underwood who
next arose, being a good Ohio Re-
publican, could not let his prede-



MR. GUY UNDERWOOD.

cessor go un-
challenged. He
besought in-
dulgence long
enough to do
his party hon-
or and, then
discussed the
toast assigned
him — "The
Faculty." Al-
though many
of those present had more or less
of an idea of this institution, few
had ever considered the subject
in a comfortable or lightsome mood,
and as the different professors were
displayed to us as gentlemen of
geniality and wit, we became enthu-
siastic in our appreciation of their en-
gaging traits and felt more properly
acquainted with them. They are to
be congratulated on their worthy
champion.

The response of Mr. Jordan to the
toast was enthusiastically received.

The speaker, although one of the youngest in the class, has always been conspicuous in debate by his genuine and natural southern eloquence, and his remarks on this occasion were especially well chosen. As he traced the weary struggles of the future Justices he appealed to an audience who were clearly appreciative. Possibly Mr. Jordan's daily intercourse with the greatest of our Jurists may account for the apparent lack of buoyancy in his hopes. He is



MR. LEE M. JORDAN.

and Otherwise." His subject, albeit intensely legal, developed a marvelous fund of humor. The apt illustrations with which he unfolded the subtleties of the theme will be treasured by his hearers and will doubtless be used to advantage in the future, especially the one about the "Doctor."

One of the most remarkable responses of the evening was made by the Hon. Michael Blinski, sometime member of Minnesota's Legislature. He greatly interested us with a Polish dissertation upon "A Pole's Idea of American Law." His eloquent tribute, in his native tongue, to his compatriots Kosciuszko and Pulaski raised a storm of applause, visions of our Washington, coming to us as we listened. He was evidently grat-

being of special significance. Mr. Carr, being endowed with faculties which have made him one of a team of champion whist players, would seem especially qualified to enter into the intricacies of woman's goodness, and by his response he has proved himself a master of the subject.

When the small hours were upon us, the toast master proposed a toast to general goodfellowship and with a rousing P. G. yell the class dispersed.

This repast has been described as our "midwinter banquet" and the term is well applied for it is our intention to close our Law School life with a dinner in the spring when the many warm and appreciative friendships must be severed for a term.

H. W. VAN DYKE.

OFFICERS OF THE POST-GRADUATE CLASS OF THE LAW SCHOOL.



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A. T. Ryan, Ex. Com. A. N. Dalrimple, Ex. Com. H. C. Evans, Pres. H. W. Van Dyke, Ex. Com. G. B. Cortelyou, Ex. Com.

in fast company, no doubt, and has a high standard, and, if the applause given his address was any indication, his class surely wishes he may achieve his ideal.

Mr. Horace G. Van Everin, who with several others of the class, has just been admitted to the District



MR. H. G. VAN EVERIN.

Courts, but who, we understand has not yet "hung his shingle in the breeze," he having possibly another more domestic use for it, undertook the discussion of "Ambiguities, Patent

ified at our enthusiasm over his remarks for he told us of a like intelligent appreciation of his tongue on the part of his fellow campaigner, General Bragg.

As was most fitting, the banquet closed with visions of woman's beauty and purity.

This choicest toast was given Mr. Carr, the class treasurer and certainly the assignment was inspired. He led us, hand in hand with the gentle sex through many scenes of familiar interest, his allusion to the theatre



MR. D. J. CARR.

Law School Debating Society.

The society met in the lecture hall at the usual hour with President Sparks in the chair.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

The question for debate was: "Resolved, that it would be to the best interest of the Government to retire the U. S. Notes."

Speakers: Affirmative, Messrs. Specht, Burroughs and Goodheart; Negative, Messrs. W. H. Gray, Clapp and Dalton. Judges, Messrs. Stamper, Calvert, and Fulk. On Conclusion of the regular debate Messrs. Hines, Calvert, Riddleberger and Symons took part in the general debate. The judges found 2 for the negative and 1 for the affirmative. On vote of Society the negative re-

ceived 11 and the affirmative 7 votes. The Executive Committee reported 3 questions of which the following was adopted for debate, on the 8th of March. "Resolved, that the U. S. Navy should be largely increased."

On motion of Mr. Hendrick the Secretary was instructed to post a notice that speakers for the next public debate will be elected on the 15th instant.

On motion the society adjourned.

Hermesian.

The Society had a delayed regular meeting Monday, Dec. 3d inst., but nothing especial was accomplished. Mr. A. M. Morgan was elected a member. An effort is being made to secure for hall decoration a photo. of Prof. Otis Mason, the founder of this Society. At the regular meeting Friday, the second under the new administration, the debate was: *Resolved*, "That the President of the U. S. should be elected by popular vote." Affirmative, J. E. Van Auken, Earl Biscoe. Negative, A. P. Spear, W. D. Sterrett. The affirmative was successful though the negatives received the highest marks. There is no matter of particular interest before the Society just at present, though there may be in a short while.

Enosinian.

Enosinian Society met last Friday for the first time after examinations. The attendance was unusually small. The CALL would remark incidentally that this ought not to be the case. It is the duty of the college students to support their society. There was a debate on the subject: *Resolved*, that college examinations should be abolished. Affirmative, Mr. Ward and Miss McKeldren. Negative, Mr. Robinson and Miss Johnson. Affirmative won.

There was an extemporaneous speech by Mr. Johnson. This was Mr. Johnson's first appearance in the society since his return from the Atlanta Exposition.

Mr. Playter's resignation was offered to the society and was regretfully accepted. Mr. Playter has been a prominent member of the Society for three years.

Law Note.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the senior class at its meeting held on January 31, 1896, the following gentlemen are appointed a committee on solicitations, in connection with class history.

W. P. Walker, Chairman; F. H. Moore, T. T. Dorman, T. N. Greer, G. T. Dunlap, jr., C. B. Mann, G. M. Whitney, C. E. Miller A. B. Seibold and W. J. Whittaker.

University News.

College News.

Subscribers in the College, who have not paid the remainder of their subscription to the Call are requested to hand the amount due to Mr. Breadus, College editor, or to the registrar, Mr. Boverly T. Sener before the 17th inst.

In the coat and hat room of the University building, there is a young gentleman, straight of figure and black of face, who with chair tipped back, novel in one hand and pipe in the other receives and distributes checks with lordly nod. In other words the *servant* whom the obliging faculty employes to perform certain duties, does not perform those duties, but leaves them for the students whom he is employed to serve. All that would be necessary would be for the faculty to mildly suggest that he is there to put the checks in, and assure the safety of, the coats and hats, not to smoke and read novels.

The committee called together to consider plans for a symposium linguarium met last Saturday, and the following program was arranged. The performance to take place about the 27th of March, in the chapel.

The committee consists of all the members of the senior Latin class i. e. Miss Morrison (chairman), Miss Johnson, Miss Chapin, Mr. Playter and the Messrs. Stevenson; and one member of each of the other classes—Mr. Barnes, '99, Mr. Clark, '98, Miss Biddis, '97.

The program will be printed by sections, each section being in the appropriate language, and will consist of the following numbers.

- 1, Latin Salutation, Prof. Montague,
- 2, Latin Chorus—undecided, 3, Anglo-Saxon homily—Mr. Patten, 4, Ode from Sappho—undecided, 5, German Song—Mr. Finckel, 6, English Essay—Mr. Playter, 7, Polish Essay—Mr. Tyssowski, 8, Latin Quartet, Messrs. Finckel and Lormally, Misses Maguire and Morrison, 9, Oration from Demosthenes,—undecided 10, Ode from Catullus—Miss Jacobs, 11, Spanish Serenade—Mr. Hills and Miss Biddis, 12, Scene from Moliere—Misses Hinman and Ross, Messrs. Clark and Sterritt.

Invitations are to be sent to all schools in the city, especially language schools. Doors are to be thrown open to the public.

A lunch is to be given by the college students, in the near future, to furnish funds for the affair. Let us open our pocket-books, and forget to bring our lunches when it comes.

Academy.

Friday, Prof. Cleveland Abbe, from the Meteorological Bureau, talked in his genial manner on the weather, incidentally making a plea for the Bureau and exhorting all to study the elements. Until he arrived Prof. Wilbur made some very interesting remarks on Dr. Holmes, which will soon be continued.

Wallace Ritchie has been missed for some time by the Academy. M. E. Dow was also among the absentees last week.

The examinations finished in a manner fully showing the intention of the faculty to keep up a high grade of study and allow no dragging-back or shirking of work. The dull thuds of members dropped are quite unusual as compared with the past and no end of re examinations have been ordained.

A big change was made last week in the day routine.

Prof. H. G. Hodgkins was absent Thursday and Friday through sickness and his classes had a holiday for the time being.

We have not quite four months to continue school. If the higher classes, and especially the graduating class and the Hermesian Society, intend to conduct themselves as such bodies ordinarily do, it is high time to begin. It was the intention of the Senior Class President to get up speedily a class-pin, to probably give a theatrical, to have one or two meetings with the faculty, to hold a banquet, publish a class-book, etc., but up to this time nothing has been done. An appeal is herewith earnestly made to wake up—to get to work—to meet frequently in order to preserve enthusiasm and interest, and not to let the class of '96, the first year of the school's new life, seem to lack the new aspect of vigor and life which now clothes Columbian.

So far nothing has been heard from the faculty, on the spelling-petition handed in three weeks ago. Surely this cannot be customary? If the faculty wish to veto the petition, by all means let them do so—it is their prerogative. Anything but this trying silence.

The Latin professor and the scientific professor were overheard to agree that the letter *e* resembles this terrestrial globe somewhat, because it is situated in *space*.

Dental Dots.

Dental subscribers who have not paid their subscription are requested to hand their dollar to Dr. Jordan, dental editor, or to the University registrar before the 17th of this month.

The several classes held the regular monthly meeting on Thursday, the 6th instant. Before proceeding to the transaction of the regular business, consent was obtained for the meeting of the senior class for the purpose of electing a Valedictorian to represent the graduating class at the annual commencement. The names of Messrs. Wilmer S. Hall and Dr. Llewellyn Jordan were placed in nomination and no other names being proposed, the nominations were closed. Balloting for the respective candidates was then proceeded with, Mr. James L. Whiteside having been called to the chair to preside in the place of Mr. Hall. The first ballot resulted in a tie vote, being 7 to 7. The second resulted in the election of Dr. Jordan, the vote standing, Jordan, 8, Hall, 6. In response to cries for a speech, Dr. Jordan responded in a few well chosen remarks expressive of his gratitude for the honor conferred and pledging himself to represent the class to the best of his ability.

The business of the regular meeting was then proceeded with. The report of Ex-Treasurer, Dr. William K. Petty, having been previously received, was adopted. The next business was the consideration of certain amendments offered at a previous meeting by Mr. Wilmer S. Hall which provided in effect for a reorganization of the class officers with the view of electing the President and Treasurer from the senior class and the Vice President and Secretary from the junior class. After some discussion, the amendments were adopted as offered, it being understood that an amendment would be offered at a future time requiring the retiring treasurer to make his final report of collections and expenditures within a reasonable time after graduation.

We are glad to see our esteemed associate, Howard A. Wiltberger, back with us again and working hard for graduation.

We note the good fortune of Mr. Wines E. Thornton of the senior dental class who sailed a few days since for the Congo Free State, having been appointed to a lieutenancy in the Belgian Army. Mr. Thornton has the reputation of being one of the best drilled men in the District National Guard and is therefore admirably equipped for his new field of labors. He leaves many friends who wish him God speed and abundant success in his far away home.

The Dental Faculty, headed by Dr. Lewis, our able lecturer on Prosthetic Dentistry, are a unit for a general graduation of all of the departments of the University. The change may come this year, and is sure to be the plan for future graduations.

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Medical Notes.

Man has a tail, our anatomist says
(And refers us to monkeys galore)
But, Evolution has shortened the
same,

'Till it's now more curatiled than of
yore.

Mr. Perry is delighted. He must
be. He says so himself. He has
raked out an old medical journal in
which there are living, burning truths.
Truths which pleased his eye and
tickled his ear, and set him off in ec-
static exclamations of unbounded de-
light. Mr. Perry will be glad to dis-
cuss the subject with any gentlemen
who are seeking after knowledge.

Tommy Dowling is "on deck" and
as happy as ever. Is that slang?
Then don't read it.

Every now and then one of those
green-covered arrangements on
wheels that travels under the name
of street-piano, lines up alongside the
building and plays so-called melodies,
just by way of serenade. When
these machines go off and split the
air into smithereens with a popular
tune, without a moment's notice, it
wakes up the nappers and sets them
to shuffling, before they appreciate
that it is all a "mellow hockery." It
must be rather trying for the pro-
fessors, although they never men-
tion it, except Dr. DeSchweinitz, who
may occasionally remark that if any
of the gentlemen want to dance
they had better do it outside.

"Svengali" seems to have his beard
trimmed.

Dr. Carr says that we cannot sat-
isfactorily inspire and swallow at
the same time; and adds, in his
unique way, that, if we do, there is
going to be trouble.

There is a gentlemen in the class
who is capable of producing a noise
which is a cross between a bray and
a billygoat's warble. The effect is
startling in the extreme. We do not
know whether it is intended as a
cheer, a hiss or a warning of impend-
ing trouble. Nevertheless, it is effec-
tive, particularly during the semi-
cessation of the cheering which takes
place on the entrance of a professor.
It might be well for the gifted gentle-
man to make his identity more
generally known, so as to receive the
ovations which such an accomplish-
ment justifies.

Doctor DeSchweinitz has been
devoting his Tuesday hour to organic
chemistry, which is intended particu-
larly for the second year men. His
hour on Saturday is taken up with
the consideration of the metals.

Mr. Gotta made a small size speech
on Friday night, the 7th instant, by
the request of Aleck, the assistant
janitor. It appears that Aleck's sister

had the misfortune to lose here house-
hold goods by fire. Aleck was
anxious to have the students help
her, and the hat was passed. The
amount collected was \$3.36.

Mr. Harry A. Dunn, a third year
man, has been appointed resident
student at the Washington Asylum.

Doctor Shute admits that he speaks
very rapidly, but he also states that
he repeats, and that if you don't catch
what he says the first time you will
get it the third.

The Medical Department should
have a library containing the standard
text books, etc., besides current med-
ical literature. Such a library would
fill a long felt want, and would be
thoroughly appreciated by the stu-
dents, and by a number of graduates,
of this department.

Scientific Department.

All students are exhorted to
turn in the ballots now in their
possession for the Lodge and Davis
lathe at the earliest opportunity.
The time is drawing to a close
when these votes must be in the
hands of the company offering the
prize; and before mailing, the
votes have to be counted and made
up in bundles of suitable size. The
University has already sent 5000
ballots, but this number is but
an extremely small proportion of
the total that has been distributed.

The Committee have requested
that the voters be given to them
or dropped in the box in the main
corridor, before the end of this
week, and it is hoped that all stu-
dents will do this immediately.

The chances are not unfavorable
that Columbian may secure the
prize, and out side of the intrinsic
value of the lathe itself and of the
practical use of which it could be
put with so much benefit to stu-
dents in the Mechanical and Engi-
neering courses, the advantages
that would accrue to the students
individually and as a body is itself
sufficient incentive to warrant the
expenditure of the little effort and
time required to cast all of the
ballots that have been issued.

The lathe has silver and gold
trimmings; and if you get this
apparatus for nothing, there's your
free gold and silver for you and
at a parity too!

It is suggested that all students
who proposed to take their degree
at the close of the present schol-
astic year, make application to the
Dean if they have not already
done so. Some surprises may be
in store for gentlemen who are
drifting along in hope that every-
thing is all right. There is noth-
ing attractive about the word
"flunke," it is not even euphonious
or humorous, unless possibly when
applied to another fellow; but
there is more than on student who
will have "to make up" with a
flunke before three more moons.

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November 4, 1895.

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Its coming back, the dear old play "The County Fair," with its squealing porkers, fat hay mows and kindly hearted Neil Burgess as whole souled Abigail Prue. The Academy presents it beginning Monday evening next. This is Burgess' farewell appearance in this city.

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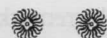
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